The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,950—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
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Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

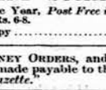
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)
Will despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on THURSDAY, 11th October, 1880, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey Passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and, after staying for the night, can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 12th October, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 16th October, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on THURSDAY, 21st October, 1880.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th October, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY
via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 21th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

* PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220		Rs. 150		Rs. 40	
Suez	„ 360		„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380		„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	Including Wines	„ 310	Including Wines	„ 110	Without food.
Naples	„ 500		„ 310		„ 110	
Leghorn	„ 500		„ 310		„ 110	
Genoa	„ 500		„ 310		„ 110	
Marseilles	„ 520		„ 330		„ 115	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half-fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 1st October, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	Nomi. Sg.	about
s.s. WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2700	400	400	10th Oct.
s.s. SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2700	400	400	24th Oct.
s.s. BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2100	300	To follow.	
s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2300	300	ditto.	
s.s. TEESTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2100	300	ditto.	
s.s. RYDALL HALL	O. Lloyd	2700	400	ditto.	

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders	Tons.	H.P.	Nomi.	
s.s. HISPANIA	Jane	Laird	3300	400	about 20th Nov.
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin		2272	486	to follow.
s.s. TRINACRIA	L. White		2107	424	do.
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read		2289	350	do.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison		3060	400	do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to		
New York	Rs.	600
Liverpool	„	500
Marseilles and Genoa	„	450
Naples	„	400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as follows :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
s. VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	16th Oct.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd „
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	D. Rennoldson	13th „
— BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	6th Nov.
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	13th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	20th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ANCONA	3091	600	E. G. Stead	22nd Oct.
KASHGAR	2821	450	W. A. Seaton	5th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates available for 3 months are now issued :—

From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back	Rs. 950
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton	Rs. 1,000
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months)	150 75
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do)	450 255

1st Class. 2nd Class.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 7th Oct., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 7th Oct., 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE S. S. WISTOW HALL will SAIL for Liverpool on MONDAY, the 11th instant. PASSENGERS should be on BOARD not later than 10 A. M.

A Steam Launch will LEAVE the Apollo Bunder at 9 A. M.

EDWARD BATES & Co,
Bombay, 8th October, 1880. Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's following steamers will be despatched from Bombay as above.

Vessels.	Captains.	1880.
s.s. NARENTA	G. Mettel	20th Oct.
s. s. TEBE	B. Crillanovich	27th Nov

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, September 27th, 1880.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. SPEKE HALL are hereby INFORMED of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.
FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,387

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY,
M. H. MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA, and all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

RECEIVED Second Consignment of NEW SEASON CHOICE TEAS of excellent flavour from this, the most celebrated Garden in India.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb. ; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8 ; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8 ; Combination, Re. 1-4 ; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-6 ; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

Above 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 50 lbs., three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb. ; Congou, As. 14 per lb. ; Bohea, As. 12 per lb. 15 lbs. and upwards 5 per cent. discount.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our Stamps on two sides.

M. H. MAJU & Co.
(M. H. MAJU, late partner, Morton & Co.)
Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

Imported direct from Messrs. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per Mail Steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash ..... Rs. 78

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American Continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of Quality," in India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Per Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of notification, each	1 12

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

JAMAICA RUM.

JUST LANDED, a consignment of TREACHER and Co.'s celebrated Fine Old JAMAICA RUM.

In cases of 1 doz., Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HIGH CLASS
ST. JULIEN CLARET,
IN PERFECT CONDITION.

PER CASK of 50 Gallons, packed for transport.

Rs. 225, Nett Cash.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

A COMPLETE PREVENTIVE of Fleas in Dogs, and an Insecticide of the most deadly nature. Harmless to man and the higher animals.

Vide Letter to *Asian*, February 3rd, 1880.

CAUTION.—All Insect Powders are alike in colour and smell, but Kemp's is the only perfect preparation.

D. S. KEMP and CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

Lessees.....Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.
Season 1880-81.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Season will commence on SATURDAY, November 13th, and will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS

Available two nights per week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 40 Representations.

Stage Box to hold 8	Rs. 900
Private Box to hold 4	„ 480
Orchestra Stall	„ 100

BOOK TICKETS.

To suit the convenience of gentlemen who are usually out of town on Saturdays in the season, books will be issued containing 10 Transferable Orchestra Stall Tickets available on any nights except Benefits. Price Rs. 100.

Note.—These Tickets will not be issued after the commencement of the season, when the usual price (Rs. 4) will be charged for an orchestra stall.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application and payment. Cheques should be drawn in favour of HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK FOR CREDIT OF THEATRE SUBSCRIPTION.

A copy of the Prospectus, showing the subscribers' guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

The following is the LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS up to date, including purchasers of Book tickets :—

BOX HOLDERS.

H. E. the Governor,	Capt Morland.
H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.	Mr. H. A. Hormarjee
Hon. Mr. Ashburner.	Mr. J. Poutz.
Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft.	Mr. E. B. Carroll.
Hon. Mr. Melvill.	Mr. Beaufort.
Hon. Mr. Bayley.	Mr. J. M. Campbell.
Hon. Mr. Lathan.	Mr. Fachiri.
Mr. W. Maitland.	Mr. E. Hojel.
	Mr. A. H. Wadia.

STALL HOLDERS.

Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.	Mr. Marinitsch.
Hon. Mr. Marriott.	Mr. F. G. Rimington.
Mr. Inverarity.	Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac.
Mr. H. W. Richardson.	Mr. L. P. Russell.
Mr. M. Macdonald.	Mr. E. E. Noble (2.)
Mr. K. Morojee.	Col. Sexton.
Major Cowper.	Mr. Grattan Geary.
Mr. Phipson.	Mr. F. D. Parker.
Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, (2).	Mr. H. W. Uloth.
Dr. Lyon.	Dr. Cody.
Mr. J. Mackay.	Mr. M.
Mr. H. Curwen.	Mr. Greenwood (2).
Mr. Bell.	Dr. Blanc (2.)
Mr. C. A. Winter (2).	Mr. A. Harvey (2.)
Mr. Mondolfo.	Mr. C. A. Turner (2.)
Mr. Westall.	Dr. Langley (2).
Mr. A. Morrison.	Mr. Sturrock.
Mr. Cormack.	Mr. Haworth.
Mr. Smyttan.	Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Cox.	Mr. Kelly (2).
Mr. Arthur.	Mr. W. Gill (2.)
Mr. R. Weir.	Mr. W. T. Lord.
Mr. J. Wilson.	Mr. Forrest.
Mr. H. Stead (2).	Mr. Heinricks.
Mr. Green.	Mr. W. Taylor.
Mr. E. Spinner.	Capt. Le Breton (2).
Mr. J. M. Shields.	Mr. E. B. Archer.
	Mr. Tobin.

ARRIVAL OF FIRST BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES
PER S. S. BURMAH FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. present their compliments to their constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new, and first batch of superior HIGH-CASTE UNIZA, and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Charzers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c., No. 144, Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable. Bombay, 11th October, 1880.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY of Captain ANNESLEY GARRETT, returning to England, one of Hurry's best 500-bore Express Rifles, as good as new, with everything complete, and 200 solid brass Cartridge-cases. Price, Rupees 600-0-0. May be seen at Jaffer Sulliman & Co's.

A very light new Dog Cart, suitable for a good-sized Arab or an Australian, built by the undersigned in their Coach-Factory.

Just received a box containing hunting saddles and bridles ; single, double, and four-in-hand plated mounted harnesses ; riding and driving whips ; race snaffle bits.

Apply to
JAFFER, SULLIMAN & Co.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHARE-HOLDERS of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 24, Apollo Street, on MONDAY, the 26th October, 1880, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report, and to pass the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st July, 1880.
II. To declare a dividend.
III. To elect directors in room of those retiring by rotation.
IV. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. M. MACAULAY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th Oct.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Seasickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption, extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per bottle, Rs. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

D. S. KEMP and Co.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on TUESDAY the 19th October, 1880, at 4-30 o'clock P. M., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. The Corporation will be asked to sanction payments, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 33,862-13-2, from surplus cash Balance, as recommended by the Town Council, and as per details already submitted to the Members of the Corporation.
2. The Corporation will be asked to confirm the by-laws for regulating the admission of visitors to the Municipal Gardens, made by the Municipal Commissioner, and sanctioned by the Town Council on the 17th August last.
3. Town Council's Resolution recommending the Corporation to apply to Government for such alteration to be made in the conveyance deed of the Victoria Gardens as will allow of a portion of the gardens being enclosed for a zoological collection, admission to which shall be charged for at the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner and the Town Council.
4. Letter dated 2nd September, 1880, from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, communicating the thanks of the Marquis of Ripon for the address presented by the Corporation on the 1st June last, and stating that it gives His Lordship great pleasure to possess such a memorial of his first arrival in this country, and of the cordial welcome which he then received from the Corporation.
5. Health Officer's Report for the 1st quarter of 1880.
6. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the budget transfers made during the quarter ending 30th September, 1880, and stating that the Council recommend the Corporation to sanction the writing off of certain items of live stock, as per list already circulated to the Corporation.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council,
Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 9th October, 1880.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY,
DINDIGUL,
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
MANUFACTURED OF
TRICHINOPOLY, DINDIGUL, PONDICHERRY, AND COCONADA TOBACCOS.
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION :
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,
MANILLA CIGARS AND
CHEROOTS
CAVITE BRANDS,
AND
BURMAH CHEROOTS.

CIGARETTE FACTORY,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
FOURTEEN BRANDS TO SELECT FROM,
MILD, MEDIUM, AND FULL-FLAVORED,
Manufactured Daily.

TOBACCOS,
CUT AND PLUG.

Special attention is respectfully invited to this department ; Mr. Neuberg's late visit to Virginia, New York, and Baltimore, the most celebrated Tobacco Marts in the World, having resulted in a selection of the choicest brands known.

The largest, freshest, and most varied assortment in all India.

Smoking Mixtures, Bird's Eye, Shag, &c., &c.

Manufactured Daily, Fresh and Fresh.

General Price List forwarded on application,

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND CO.'S
UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices. Per doz.
YELLOW SEAL SHERRY.—A pure, light Spanish Wine, of fair quality and average price...	Rs. 17 0
PALE DINNER SHERRY.- An excellent light Wine for general use, in great demand as a good, cheap, and clean drinking Sherry...	23 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, generous Dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use...	27 0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity	30 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—A rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much admired... ...	30 0
MANZANILLA.—Exceedingly dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity ; it is a "perfect San Lucar" Wine, of full flavour and firmness...	30 0
AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "natural" Sherry of superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines...	38 0

These Wines, selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

FRENCH BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (The celebrated Heart labelled Brandy), pure, soft, and delicate... ... ...per dozen	32 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit... ... „	29 0
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a sound wholesome spirit... ... ... „	25 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DINNEFORD'S
FLUID
MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,

And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS
GOLD & SILVER SMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
HAVE REMOVED
TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THEM,
AT
NO. 2, RAMPART ROW,
NEXT TO THE CURRENCY OFFICE, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.

September, 1880.

[FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICAION.]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1880.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1880 contains
BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED LITHOGRAPHS
OF THE
PRINCIPAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS
IN
BOMBAY,
THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA,
THE QUEEN'S AND PRINCE OF WALES'S STATUE, &c.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-2-6 ; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The "GUIDE" contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date ; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases...	...	... Rs.	25 0 0
In Hunting cases	...	... „	30 0 0
In Half-Hunting cases	...	... „	35 0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch : CHEAP, STRONG, and GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N.B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, A FURNISHED BUNGALOW in Marine Lines. Apply to
B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
House and Estate Agents.
33, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE. The BOILERS at present in use at the SCOTT PRESS, Colaba. For particulars, apply to
K. R. CAMA, Acting Secretary,
The Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited.
Bruce Lane, 9th October, 1880.

ANYBODY having CLAIMS on the estate of the late Sir C. E. SPARKS, Royal Engineers is requested to communicate with the undersigned. No CLAIMS will be entertained unless submitted before the 10th November.
H. W. BELL, Capt., 83rd Regiment,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Sattara, 8th October, 1880.

PROFESSOR GHIBELLO, SCULPTOR, PAINTER, and DECORATOR having returned to Bombay, begs hereby to inform the Public that he has OPENED again his former studio in The Fort, Bake House Lane, No. 2.

The Works of Art formerly executed by him in Bombay for Government as well as for private gentlemen induces him to entertain hopes of being entrusted again by the Public with orders.

Decorations in relief as well as in painting in any kind of style will be executed by him with the greatest care and neatness.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or as being INDEBTED to the Estate of the late Lieutenant W. C. Owen, 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claim will be acknowledged.

MOSLEY MAYNE, CAPTAIN,
3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, President, Committee of Adjustment.
Kandahar, 28th September, 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given, with REFERENCE to that issued under date the 20th September, 1880, that the CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of BOMBAY SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Huzoor Cutcherry, at noon, on the 20th October 1880 = 4th Ajuary, 1056. The quantity of SALT required, and the conditions of sale, &c., will be those mentioned in the notice issued by the Commercial Agent, dated the 30th July, 1880.

The attention of intending bidders for the contract is drawn to the fact that the Government of India has ordered to be extended for one year more last year's concession with regard to salt shipped for Travancore from Bombay, that is to say, that salt shipped for this State will be exempted from the effect of the Transport Act for another year, and contractors can transport it in country vessels, as hitherto.

N. NANOO PILLAY, Dewan.
Huzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 1st October, 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, MILL-OWNERS, SHIP-CHANDLERS, AND OTHERS.

Under Instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, a reserve stock of most valuable and useful engineering stores and a quantity of old stores :—

Date of the sale and names of stores will appear hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th October, 1880.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
APOLLO PIER HOTEL.

The sale will be resumed TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, at 1 p.m., commencing with lot No. 700.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

5 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases prints.
2 „ union cloth.
1 bale blue army cloth.
1 case Welsh Flannel.
1 mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood.
1 mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard.
About 2 dozen clock barometers. } by J. J. Wainwright
„ ½ „ ship clocks, } of Birmingham.

On account of the concerned—

S—B E—T—2-2—2 cases wire netting ex S.S. "Nepaul."

By order of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Peerbhoy, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Merwanjee Munc

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 9, 1880.

ALTHOUGH the latest phase of the Eastern Question is somewhat suggestive of political complications, Consols in London yesterday were unchanged at 98, French Rentes at 120, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 80½ for Fours and 87½ for Fours-and-a-half. The London Money Market continues unaltered. Indian Exchange Bank shares show a downward tendency, Oriental being quoted £2, Chartered and Chartered Mercantile 10s. per share lower. The Oriental pays a dividend of 2 per cent. for the half-year and carries £16,000 to next account, a result which, taking all things into account, may be considered fairly satisfactory. The percentage is not large, but under its altered management the shareholders have a guarantee that it has been fully earned.

Yesterday's quotations for General Produce show a decline of 6d. per cwt. in Native Coffee; Linseed is quiet, and 3d. lower in Calcutta to arrive; Rapeseed is quieter with a decline of 3d. to 6d. Wheat again comes firm with a partial advance of 6d. to 9d. per quarter in London, while Soft White in Liverpool is quoted 6d. per cental higher.

Piece-goods in Manchester are still reported steady at previous prices. Reuter's statement of the shipments of the Piece-goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom for India is to hand to-day. Bombay the figures are heavy all round, and for Calcutta are also large, although not perhaps so excessive.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday showed a hardening tendency, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats, and to-day's closing report is steady, sales 8,000 including 700 Surats. Spot prices are unaltered all round, but Futures yesterday were quoted 3-32d. per lb. higher, this month's delivery being 6 9-16d., and Feb.-Mar. 6 13-32d. per lb. In New York, too, prices recovered yesterday, for ready Mid Uplands from 11¼d. to 11 5-16d., and for January shipment from 10·96 to 11·02 cents per lb.

We give below our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position of the staple yesterday, with the corresponding period of the two previous years. It will be seen that, although a reduction of 29,000 bales has taken place in the Liverpool Stock, the total visible supply has increased during the week by 80,000 bales, and, in round numbers, is now 350,000 bales ahead of last year. As American Cotton now stands at the same price as a year ago, these figures certainly do not afford a basis on which to found anticipations of higher prices, and the same may be said of the American Crop figures, which exercise a greater influence on the market than anything else at the moment. The receipts at the ports to date are 110,000 bales, or about 19 per cent. in excess of the corresponding period last year; and what is equally worthy of notice, the increase in the exports to Europe has been even greater, Liverpool having taken 100,000, and the Continent 55,000 bales more than for the same time last year. Of course, it is quite possible that news of a general killing frost might materially change prospects at any moment, but this is an event which we have no right to calculate upon, and failing it, the position, we think, quite justifies a decline of ¼d. in Surats and ¾d. per lb. in American from the present level. We have not gone into the question of demand, but we do not think that adds to the strength of the position in any way. The Home demand may be more active, but there are signs about that the leading Eastern markets are again varying on the brink of oversupply.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Week's Receipts	110,000	120,000	110,000
" Exports to U. K.	107,000	105,000	25,000
" " to Continent	27,000	20,000	16,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	689,000	580,000	521,000
" Exports to U. K. "	293,000	194,000	89,000
" " to Continent "	57,000	43,000	29,000
" Stock in the Ports	339,000	320,000	318,000
Saturday's Receipts	30,000	22,000	25,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe compares as follows with the same date on the two previous years:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Total supply of all kinds	1,410,000	1,037,360	1,091,720
" " Surats	310,000	337,750	268,810

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	230,000	212,540	335,220
" London	19,000	59,330	30,580
American Afloat	170,000	118,000	63,000
E. Indian "	37,000	30,000	60,000
Price of Mid. Uplands	6 11-16d.	6 11-16d.	6 5-16d.
" Fair Dhollera	4 13-16d.	5¼d.	4¼d.
Difference	1¼d.	1 9-16d.	1 7-16d.

EXCHANGE.—With Calcutta closed for business, no alteration in the value of Bar Silver in London, and the usual indisposition to operate freely on mail day, the market has been quiet and practically unchanged. There is only one bank a free buyer of private bills for delivery all this month at to-day's rate, and on the other hand there is only bank drawing forward at the top rate 1s. 8 1-16d. for telegraphic up to the end of the year. Ready quotations are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 1-32d. per Rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 8d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d. "
Credits, 4 "	1s. 8¼d. "
Documents 3 "	1s. 8 9-32d. "
Francs 3 "	2·14¼ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER continue in strong request, and banks have bought Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 104¾. Fours are quoted at Rs. 96 9-16; but of neither denomination are there sellers of any amount at these figures.

SHARES.—Banks remain unchanged. In Land Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 15 in Colaba. Mofussil Company's Shares are Rs. 15 higher. Spinning and Weaving Mill Shares are all strong, and a further general rise of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per share has been established. The Mills, with perhaps one or two notable exceptions, are all earning large profits at present; and with Money, as plentiful as it is, a further rise seems very probable.

COTTON.—On the strength of the slightly better tone reported from Liverpool, sellers have been rather firmer to-day. For New Cotton an advance of Re. 1 is asked, say Rs. 226 for Broach and Rs. 212 for Akote, but no business is reported except between native dealers. Of old crop there have been more buyers for export, and purchases are reported of American Seed Khandeish at Rs. 205, Karinja at Rs. 201, and Unjari at Rs. 201½.

SEEDS.—For ready Linseed the price remains at Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-1, but the competition for May delivery continues, Rs. 6-9 has been paid and Rs. 6-10 is now asked. Rapeseed is unchanged as also is Gingelly.

WHEAT continues in active demand, and arrivals are rapidly picked up at Rs. 31-8 to Rs. 32 for Soft White.

FREIGHTS are steady, although there is not much business doing. For Liverpool 25s. is the rate for Wheat, and 27s. 6d. to 30s. for measurement.

PIECE-GOODS, if anything, have been a shade quieter in the bazaar to-day. Prices are no lower, but the demand from up-country buyers has been less active, and the clearances are only estimated at 250 packages of all kinds. Stocks are liberal, and last month's shipments will not strengthen things. Yarns are particularly dull.

COALS, if anything, are a shade steadier, the leading sellers being apparently less disposed to press business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	705
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	745
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£			
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	132
Chart'd Bank L. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	29
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	80,000	25	12½	5 do.	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	275

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	665xd
Freer's Land	1,500	150	150	100	25
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000		355xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	13	200

BANK OF BENGAL

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th October as compared with that for 28th Sept. 1880:—

LIABILITIES.	28th Sept. Rs.	A.	P.	5th Oct. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,415	0	0	22,89,279	0	0
Treasury Balances	2,16,42,824	15	6	2,81,85,378	13	1
Other Deposits	3,10,07,870	10	9	2,71,40,312	7	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,00,207	1	3	1,63,113	1	7
Sundries	11,83,999	11	6	11,86,839	0	5
Rs.	7,98,36,278	7	0	7,92,77,422	6	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,27,65,281	8	0	1,23,01,231	8	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	61,14,832	15	1	63,97,133	10	1
Credits on do.	49,04,742	15	6	54,82,054	5	4
Bills Discounted	1,18,73,099	6	2	1,19,43,652	0	8
Balances with other Banks	4,26,453	11	9	5,05,996	12	7
Bullion	31,575	11	2	63,375	12	0
Dead Stock	10,62,038	14	2	10,61,423	2	0
Stamps in Chowdra	8,213	5	0	8,213	5	0
Sundries	3,69,394	1	6	3,79,807	11	0
Cash at Head Office	1,99,80,677	4	3	1,96,95,151	9	6
Do. at Branches	2,19,47,758	4	9	2,14,40,841	2	10
Rs.	7,98,36,278	7	0	7,92,77,422	6	9

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 2nd Oct. 1880.

Open 1,388 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,17,184	0	0
Merchandize	2,05,709	0	0
Telegraph	890	0	0
Total Rs	3,23,783	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,388 miles. Total Rs	3,91,651	11	0
Decrease	67,871	11	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Leira, 492 tons, Captain W. Trevna, will sail to-day for Colombo in ballast.

THE barque British Crown, 418 tons, Captain W. Andrew, which arrived in harbour on the 8th inst. from Mauritius (10th Sept.), brought a cargo of 8,528 bags sugar.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain R. D Dougherty, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. T. Watson, Mr. H. A. Cargeau, Mr. B. Rustomjee, eight Arab Ladies, and 209 deck, and 17 horses.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
9	Burmah (s)	Dougherty	Bussorah, Sept 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
9	Clan Lamont (s)	Palmer	London, Kurrachee.
	Puttialla (s)	Britten	K. C. & Kurrachee.
	Yarkund	Callen	Calcutta.
	F. Mubaruc	Nacoda	Damaun.
	I G S Tenasserim	Creagh	Kurrachee.
	Thibet (s)	Jordon	Venice.

The barque Laira, Trevna, to Colombo, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The steamer Burmah, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Stuart (s)—73 packages glassware, Fackirjee Pestonjee; 100 barrels glassware, Hassum Ahmed.

FROM LONDON.

Palm (s)—20 casks zinc sheets, Samall Gopal.
Rosetta (s)—45 cases yellow metal sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Britannia (s)—20 cases whiskey, John S. Elmore and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia (s)—25 cases gingerwine, 20 cases whiskey, and 27 cases rum, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore (s)—1 cases brandy, D. Cowasjee; 1 puncheon brandy, M. B. Setna.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla (s)—10 cases brandy, D. Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall (s)—85 bales rags, Adumjee Esmaljee; 253 bales wool, M. Mackenzie and Co; 5 bales wool, Jeewandass Premjee; 25 bales wool, Premjee Carsondass.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia (s)—12 cwts E. teeth, Meer Ally Soomar; 27 cwts horns, Fazel Mahomed Dama; 11 bales hides, Allarakhia Sazun; 9 bales hides, Bundally Sevjee; 13 bales hides, Ludhabhoy Tar Mahomed; 16 bales hides, Hassum Oomed; 36 packages cloves, Curimbhoy Hussonbhoy.
Thibet (s)—6 cases handkerchief, Luchmondass Bhickchund; 11 cases woolen chaddur, Tarachund Gunshamdass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 8th October 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. am. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·883
Temperature of the Air	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·1
Dew Point	79·0
Relative humidity of Air	·874
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	80·0
General Direction of Wind	SSE, S, SW, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	196
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·10
" " " year	66·86

From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 9.

cigman, Lieut. Col., 19th Punjaub N. I., on leave, from Sialkote.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 9.

Cunningham, Major, Asst. Adjt. Genl., on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Lewis, Surg., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Gerrard, Lieut., 3rd Punjaub Infantry, on leave, to England.
Robertson, Lieut. R. A., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Colledge, Major, C. I. Horse, on leave, to England.
Bulkley, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Beigman, Lieut. Col., 19th Punjaub N. I., on leave, to England.

BOMBY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD QUARTERS, Poona, October 8.

The Comdr-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

6th Regt N. I.—Lieut W. Quentin, Royal Marines (Lt-Infy) a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.
7th Regt N. I.—Major E. Cunningham, Wing Comdr (seconded) to be 2nd in command vice Lieut Col A. R. Wilson, retired.
Major A. J. Vibart, Wing Comdr to be 2nd in Command vice Major Cunningham, seconded for Service on the Staff.
Captain J. A. Rowlandson, Wing Officer to be Wing Comdr (provisionally.) Vice Major Vibart.
10th Regt N. I.—Lieut H. W. Seymour, Wing Officer, to be Qr Mr Vice Captain Watson, whose tenure of the appointment has expired. Dated 12th April 1880.
19th Regt N. I.—Major R. Westmacott, S C, Wing Officer, (20th N. I.) to be Wing Comdr vice Major Trench, killed in action.
25th Regt. N. L. I.—2nd Lieut. G. V. Burrows, 83rd Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.
28th Regt. N. I.—Major F. C. Singleton, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in command vice Lieut. Col. W. H. Newport, killed in action.
Lieut. E. H. S. Calder, R. A., is transferred from No. 3 to No. 1 Mountain Battery, and will join it on being relieved under Clause VI para 159 Transport Regulations Part II.
Vety. Surgn. Harry A. Woodroffe, having arrived from England is posted to Kirkee for duty with the R. A. at that station.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the dates specified:—

Col. C. Chitty, S. C., Controller of Military Accounts, 4th Oct. 1880.
Major G. C. Sartorius, S. C. Wing Comdr., 29th Regt. N. I., 28th Sept. 1880.
Lieut. A. I. Sinclair, S. C. Wing Officer, 27th Regt. N. I. 4th Oct. 1880.
Armourer Sergt. G. C. Gordon, Corps of Armourers is posted to the 66th Regt., vice Armourer Sergt Robert Colley, killed in action.

With the sanction of Govt. the following order is confirmed:—

Khojuck Pass Field Detachment order—Dated 27th July 1880, appointing Lieut. A. W. Proudfoot, 4th N. I., to be Staff Officer to the Force in addition to his other duties.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Indore Station Order—Dated 28th Sept. 1880, appointing 2nd Lieut. C. M. Edwards, 29th Foot, to act as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties vice Lieut. Conyngham, 29th Foot, left the Station.
17th Lancers—Regtl. order, dated 26th Sept. 1880, appointing Lieut. T. A. Steele, Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. J. M. Russell, resigned.
66th Foot—Regtl Order, Dated 29th July 1880, appointing Lieut G. F. Farmer, to officiate as Adjt from the 28th inst, vice Lieut and Adjt M. E. Rayer, killed in action. Regtl Order, dated 29th July 1880, appointing 2nd Lieut G. L. Mellis, to officiate as Qr Mr, from the 28th inst., vice Lieut R. T. Choate, killed in action.
Regtl Order, dated 18th Sept 1880, appointing Captain W. J. Beresford Peirse, to perform the duties of Instr of Musketry to the Regiment from the 14th Sept 1880, no other qualified officer being available.
18th Regt N. I.—Regtl Order, dated 23rd Sept 1880, appointing Captain H. E. Penton, Wing Officer, and Offg Adjt to officiate as Wing Comdr in addition to his other duties vice Major O. W. Braine, appointed Staff Officer at Sukkur.
With reference to Sind Frontier Force Order, dated 16th July last, confirmed in G. O. C. No. 606 of the 30 idem, the appointment of Major C. W. Yonge, 3rd N. L. I., to command the Depot 30 N. I. was in addition to his own duties.
Lieut. W. H. Bishop, 2-11 Foot, held charge of the Depots of the 27th and 29th Regts. N. L., from 11th to 12th July 1880, inclusive in addition to his own duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Divisional Staff 2nd Division, S. A. F. F.—Major C. A. Cunningham, to India for two months from 23rd September 1880 on medical certificate.
Brigade Staff S. A. F. F.—Brigadier General H. H. A. Wood, to remain at Poona from 1st to 31st Oct. 1880, in extension on medical certificate.
Royal Horse artillery.—Lieut J. D. Kirwin, (D-B) from 4th Oct. 1880, to date of embarkation for England in extension on medical certificate.
Royal artillery.—Lieut. A. H. Gordon, (15-9) from date of departure from Quetta, to Kurrachee for 30 days on sick certificate to appear before a medical board.
2-15 Foot.—Lieut. Col. R. J. P. Cuthbert, to remain in England in extension from 17th Sept. 1880, to 7th March 1881 on medical certificate.
Rifle Brigade (1st Battn.)—Lieut Col. Lord E. W. P. Clinton, to proceed to England from 13th Oct. 1880, on private affairs pending retirement.
23rd Regt. N. L. I.—Captain F. T. Ebden, to India for 30 days from date of departure for the purpose of appearing before the standing medical committee.
Surgn J. C. Lucas, to India for six months, from 27th Sept. 1880, on medical certificate.
Army Medical Dept.—Surgn J. P. Hunt, to remain in England, from 22nd Sept. 1880, to date of embarkation for India.
On the recommendation of a medl board the undermentioned officer is granted leave to the port of embarkation for 30 days from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England from date of embarkation for the period specified opposite his name:—7 Foot.—2nd Battn, 2nd Lieut W. L. Forbes, 12 months.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 9th October, 1880.

Captain D. S. Kemp having rejoined from leave in Europe will resume Command of the C. Company from Lieut Mayhew in the course of the day. The unexpired portion (17 days) of the leave granted the above officer in G. G. O. No. 505 of 29th June 1880, is in anticipation of the sanction of Government cancelled.

The undermentioned member having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as under:—

No. 1210 Reuben Samuel, D. Company.
" 1211 P. A. H. Herferd, A. Company.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Capt. and Actg. Adjt.,
B. V. R. Corps.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bunar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI, Wine Merchant.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK,)
BOMBAY.

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy-righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

EBDEN—October 10th, at Bandora, the wife of E. J. Ebden, C. S., of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1880.

THE failure of the Naval Demonstration in the Adriatic is confessed by the proposals which have, it is said, been made by the English Ministry to occupy and lay an embargo of the chief ports of the Ægean. The object of this new plan of operations is to stop the supplies consigned to Constantinople. The other great Powers, it is said, have agreed to the course proposed by the British Government, and the admirals of the squadrons in Turkish waters have been instructed accordingly. It is difficult to understand how the different Powers, which so carefully stipulated that no force whatever should be landed at Dulcigno, have now, in a moment, resolved upon the occupation of the much more important ports on the Ægean Sea. France especially guarded herself from the possibility of being led into war by prohibiting her Admiral from taking part in any step which might be considered to have a *portée politique*, and it was understood that by his instructions he was to depart the moment force was resorted to by any of the other Powers. Two events of very unequal importance have, however, recently modified the attitude of France in this matter. In the first place, M. de Freycinet was forced to resign the Premiership, and make way for a man whose ideas on matters of home and foreign policy were more in accordance with those of M. Gambetta. Now, it is no secret that the President of the Chamber has been, for a couple of years past, the personal patron of the Greek people. His detractors say, spitefully, that he has been convinced of the sacredness of the Greek claims ever since the King of the Hellenes asked him to breakfast. But without supposing that his conversion was due to that particular piece of royal politeness, it is certain that he has been, for some time back, a strong partisan of the Greeks. M. de Freycinet, though he was a Gambettist, and arrived at power as such, was a man of independent views on many points. He approved of and issued the decrees against the religious orders, and caused that which was levelled against the Jesuits to be strictly carried out; he was disposed to accept the declaration of the other orders, that they were prepared to submit to the authority of the State; and it was understood that he would not be a party to the expulsion of the 25,000 non-Jesuits—men and women—against whom the decrees were still in force. He also set his face firmly against a policy of adventure in the East; he only unwillingly gave his consent to French vessels of war being sent to take part in the demonstration in the Adriatic; and it was due to his cautious policy that the instructions to the French Admiral were drawn up in such a way that for practical purposes the French war-vessels might as well have remained at Toulon. With the fall of M. de Freycinet, the views of M. Gambetta became once more predominant in the French Cabinet; and as if to apply the needful stimulus to the President of the Chamber, and his compatriots generally, the German press suddenly began to indulge in Bismarckian horse-laughs at the "huge joke" of the Dulcigno demonstration. Inasmuch as the Germans themselves were parties to that "joke," and until the opportune moment arrived they never affected to see the comicality of the situation, the object of this well-timed laughter is not far to seek. The French are always painfully susceptible to ridicule, and the effect on their mercurial temperament of the heavy hilarity of their Teutonic neighbours was immediate and pronounced. The French press "urged prompt action." All thoughts of steering clear of embarrassing complications in the East, which might interfere with the freedom of action of the Republic in the West, were thrown to the winds; and now, to all appearance, the French are as eager as anybody to bring Turkey on her knees by any application of force that may be necessary.

The question arises, however, whether the occupation of Turkish ports on the Ægean, and an embargo on all supplies destined for Constantinople, will at once, or necessarily, bring the Sultan to reason. Indeed, the fact that the *Daily News*, which is the demi-official organ of the Liberal Ministry, suggests the possibility of effecting the deposition of the Sultan, may be taken as an indication that, in the opinion of those most directly concerned, the projected operations in the Ægean may not prove of themselves efficacious. In speaking of setting aside the Sultan, it seems to us that the partisans of coercion *à l'outrance* are forgetting some of the chief elements of the very difficult problem which they have undertaken to solve. In moments of difficulty and discouragement during the last two years, Turkish political parties have more than once proposed to find a short cut through their difficulties by deposing Abdul Hamid, as they deposed Murad and Abdul Aziz. But they were always confronted by the difficulty—nay, the impossibility—of finding a successor. It is much to the present Sultan's credit that his brother, the ex-Sultan Murad, is still in the enjoyment of life and health. But the mental weakness which rendered his deposition a necessity, forbids the hope of his ever re-ascending the throne. There is no member of the imperial family of fit age and fair capacity to take the place of Abdul Ahmed. The ruling sovereign, whether we may think his conduct in resisting the will of Europe wise or foolish, is a man of some talent, and possessed of some knack of governing. Unless it were deliberately contemplated to break up the Turkish Empire once for all, and have done with it, it is not easy to see what would be gained by the demonstrating Powers in bringing about the deposition, or the threatened abdication, of the Sultan. If it be doubtful whether Abdul Hamid could sign away with personal safety "Turkish" territory which was not lost in war, and in the case of a great part of Thessaly and Epirus, which was not even demanded of him in the Treaty of Berlin, it is certain that no puppet Sultan could make his signature in such a matter of the slightest value. Our recent experience in Southern Afghanistan should make even the most unreflecting pause before giving their approval to an attempt to set up a ruler over an angered and hostile population, in the expectation that he will be able to find the means of making himself obeyed by those who look upon him as no better than a traitor who has sold himself to the foreigner for his personal advantage. The project of dispossessing the Sultan seems, indeed, to be, for the present at all events, out of the domain of practical politics. Doubtless, the *Daily News* has made use of the threat in the hope of acting upon the fears of His Imperial Majesty, who must now bitterly regret that, by becoming a party to the deposition of the Khedive, he established a precedent, so inconvenient for Oriental rulers in general. But if much is not to be expected from this suggestion, or threat, with regard to the Sultan, what is to be anticipated of the occupation of the Ægean ports and the stopping of supplies intended for Constantinople? The Porte may, of course, get the European Powers and itself out of a great difficulty by surrendering at discretion, and giving, not only to Montenegro, but to Greece, all that is asked for on that side. But the moral certainty that no sooner are those concessions yielded by the Ottoman Empire to force, than the Bulgarians, the Servians, and the Eastern Roumelians will, one and all, prefer claims which it will be equally dangerous to reject and impossible to grant, will render the Sultan's Government very unwilling to give way at all, if any chance of successfully resisting or disregarding the naval pressure of the great Powers present itself. The ports on the Adrian may be all occupied, and the Empire still go on, its heart as well as its head being at Constantinople. Will the allied squadrons force the passage of the Dardanelles, and proceed to the capital? If they run the risk, and succeed in surmounting the obstacles which Blum Pasha is understood to have accumulated in the passage and along the banks, the capital will lie at their mercy. Constantinople itself is, for practical purposes, defenceless; and the Sultan can only save himself by retiring to the Asiatic shore. This, of course, will sound the death-knell of the Turkish dominion in Europe. Have the great Powers made up their minds to face this result of their present action? Have they interchanged views as to what is to be done with Constantinople, if it should suddenly fall as a spoil of war before their fleets? What guarantee has the world that the great war which has been always regarded as the inevitable consequence of the fall of the Turkish Empire will not then and there break out, if the new naval demonstration in the Ægean, which has now been so lightly resolved upon, be carried out to its logical conclusion?

At the Simla dinner Mr. Griffin described the Afghan situation as follows:—"A year hence we may be able to speak with more certainty as to its merits; but those who have not been personally concerned with Afghan affairs cannot realize the chaos out of which the Amir will have to form a stable administration. So far everything has gone well. I have, during the past week, received several letters from Kabul, including one from His Highness the Amir, conveying his cordial congratulations on General Roberts' brilliant victory. The country was quiet; governors had been appointed to the several districts; recruiting was going on; the Turkestan and Jellalabad roads were open; and in every direction there was good hope for the future. The defeat of Ayoub Khan had immensely strengthened the Amir's position; and many officers and men of Ayoub's defeated regiments had come to Kabul and tendered their submission." The following passage, describing the instructions with which he went on his Kabul mission is less satisfactory, in a certain sense:—"The selection of Abdul Rahman was not, as has been represented, an accident. We are told that he is a creature of Russia, who, having conquered Afghan Turkestan, was accepted by the Government because it had no other choice. The truth is, that before it was known that Abdul Rahman had crossed the Oxus, he had been deliberately selected by Lord Lytton as the most eligible candidate for the throne; that I went to Kabul with distinct instructions from the Viceroy to at once enter into correspondence with him; and that from that day until his accession, the Government has never for a moment wavered in its policy. What was inaugurated by the late Conservative Government was carried energetically to a successful conclusion by the present Viceroy." Granted. But what in this case becomes of the proclamation, adhered to throughout, that the Government would be guided in its choice between Ayoub, Hashim Khan and others, by the preferences of the Afghan people? Government took the preference for granted; and oddly enough, though Abdul Rahman was the man of its choice, his name was scrupulously kept in the background to the very last. Mr. Griffin pleads guilty to having played a wearisome and solemn farce.

DURING the past fortnight numerous complaints have come to hand from subscribers who are stationed at Kandahar and on the line of communications between that place and India, of the non-arrival of papers which have been duly posted as usual to their address. The explanation, we understand, is that the Post Office have abandoned the plan, observed until recently, of sending letters and newspapers intended for Southern Afghanistan *viâ* Lahore and Mooltan, and now despatch them only by the Kurrachee sea-route. In consequence of this change in the postal arrangements, papers are received in batches of three and four at a time, instead of day by day, which is very unsatisfactory to officers and others anxious to be informed of events as they take place. To set to work and read up a number of old newspapers is not nearly so interesting an occupation as perusing a sheet of news daily as it is issued. The *raison d'être* of the change of route is not very clear. The postal authorities inform us, in answer to inquiries, that the matter is being considered. The Kurrachee route, we believe, is the quickest for letters posted on the day the steamer leaves; but there are only two mail-steamers a week, and the result is that some newspapers so despatched are from two to four days old before they leave Bombay.

WE have received the usual book of traffic statements from the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the half-year ending 30th June last. On looking over the statements, we are astonished at the enormous number of passengers carried by this railway, which in the half-year under review amounted to 31,30,921, or an average of over 17,000 per day. The heavy passenger-traffic at the company's stations in Bombay is, indeed, surprising, the statements showing that 10,37,866 passengers passed out of, and 9,61,897 were booked to, them. This is, doubtless, owing to the desire shown by the railway company to meet the requirements of the public by running so many convenient trains, the number of passengers in and out at stations between Colaba and Grant Road being over 11,000 per day. This railway seems (of course in a limited manner) likely to become to the Western side of Bombay what the metropolitan railways are to London. The weight of goods carried over the railway amounted to 363,112 tons, of which 38,933 tons originated on other lines, and 59,913 tons on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for foreign lines. Of the traffic received from other railways, the Western Rajputana State Railway represents 18,156 tons, the G. I. P. and Baroda State lines contributing the bulk of the remainder. The traffic from the B. B. & C. I. line was principally to the Western Rajputana State, the G. I. P., the Holkar and Neemuch, and the East Indian railways. The number of passengers carried in the June half-year of 1879 was 27,78,998, so that in the June half of this year the railway company carried nearly 13 per cent. more passengers than in 1879. The increase is, we find, principally in the Bombay stations. At the same time there appears to be a very satisfactory increase at most of the stations outside Bombay. The increase in the receipts from passenger traffic amounted to Rs. 1,39,217, or more than 11 per cent. over 1879. It appears from this that the receipts are not keeping pace with the numbers of passengers, but this is, no doubt, owing to the rates for certain classes having been reduced from January last. The statements show that the principal increases in the receipts from goods traffic arise under the headings of coal, cotton, piece-goods, salt, seeds, and wool. The increase in coal is due to the amount the B. B. and C. I. Railway receives for the carriage of coal to Ahmedabad for use on the Western Rajputana State Railway. The increased receipts from cotton are, doubtless, due to the larger quantity carried, owing to the improved crop in the districts. Piece-goods show an increase of nearly 40 per cent.; and as the bulk of this increase is in traffic to the Western Rajputana line sent from Bombay, our local market is evidently regaining its old position, and supplying the southern portion of Rajputana with piece-goods. Salt is one of those commodities that has not yet tempted our Bombay merchants to deal in largely, but that it is a very important article of commerce is proved by these statements, wherein we find that the enormous quantity of 49,541 tons originated on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, of which above 20,000 tons were conveyed by the G. I. P. line to the Central Provinces, and nearly 5,000 tons found their way to the East Indian Railway. The seeds traffic, which is an important item in the export trade of Bombay, shows a substantial increase, and of the quantity carried (principally to Bombay), 6,224 tons, yielding a return to the B. B. and C. I. Railway of Rs. 69,670, were received from the Western Rajputana Railway. Wool, which is another large staple of export, shows that 1,230 tons, earning a carriage of Rs. 35,816, were also brought to Bombay from the Western Rajputana line. We have above only glanced briefly at the figures contained in the statements, but we commend them to the careful consideration of the mercantile community. We have for so long, and so persistently, urged upon Government the importance to Bombay of the Western Rajputana Railway, that we are pleased to find in these figures so thorough a justification of our opinion, and of the opinion of the merchants of Bombay, who have been so well and ably represented by the local Chamber of Commerce.

THE ORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In one of your late editions, you take up the subject of the Indian Medical Service, and show that the members of it have just grounds of complaint against the recent orders of the Government of India, so that I am encouraged to offer you a few observations on the same. The Viceroy, it is stated, has promised that he will give to the subject careful consideration, and from his former experience as a Secretary of State for War, when the scheme of Sir Charles Wood for the amalgamation of the British and Indian Medical Services was brought before him, no better judge could be desired, as his experience in army medical matters must be considerable. Possessing a practical knowledge

TELEGRAMS.

COLONEL ST. JOHN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, Oct. 8.

Colonel St. John left to-day for Quetta, where he remains a few days.

A KAFILLA LOOTED.

A kafilla from Herat has been looted between Furrah and the Helmund, showing that the country continues disturbed. Indeed, owing to the prevailing uncertainty, the people are not sowing their crops.

MORE TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

The expedition to the Helmund is delayed for want of transport.

GENERAL BURROWS' START FOR INDIA.

General Burrows left for India this morning.

THE THREATENED RISING IN SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, Oct. 10.

From various independent sources the present inclination of the disposition of the people of Southern Afghanistan towards a rising during the winter seems confirmed.

SUPPLIES TO KANDAHAR FORBIDDEN.

From a Zemindawar we learn that Sirdar Abuker Khan has forbidden any one to send supplies to Kandahar under penalty of death.

A KAFFILLA RETURNED FROM HERAT.

The annual kafilla for Herat, which left Kandahar a few days ago, has also returned, and the Bazekrye tribesmen are reported to be leaving Argastan for Farrah.

SEISTAN UNSETTLED.

Two sirdars, supporters of the Walli, who lately resided in Seistan, have come in to pay their respects to Colonel St. John, the fact being that they were in a dangerous position.

GENERAL PHAYRE'S FORCE.

At present the strength of the regiment forming General Phayre's force consists of 7,633 men, instead of 10,000 as ordered by Government.

The native corps are short owing to the difficulty of obtaining recruits; and the Europeans, because of the inability of the young soldiers to stand the climate.

THE CAPTURED GUNS.

The captured guns leave for India on Friday.

RETURN OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

A telegram dated Quetta, October 8th, says General Macpherson's Brigade arrived here to-day. General Roberts and staff are meeting the regiments just beyond the Fort.

The Kabul-Kandahar division is now practically dissolved, as regiments composing General Macpherson's Brigade march separately.

The 92nd Highlanders leave here on the 10th, and take train on the 16th for Mean Meer.

The 2nd Goorkhas go to Dehra Dun without delay.

IMPORTANT OCNFERENCE AT QUETTA.

Mr. Lyall reaches here to-morrow from India, and Colonel St. John also arrives from Kandahar. With General Roberts, Mr. Lyall, Major Sandeman, and Colonel St. John, all here, some definite good is likely to follow the consultation now on the eve of taking place.

THE PISHIN VALLEY.

Regarding the Pishin Valley, all I can say, as a disinterested outsider, is that it seems as much a desert as the country between Chaman and Kandahar. We are told that no rain has fallen for many months, and except just about Gulistan Karez there are no signs of cultivation ever having taken place.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE DIFFICULTY WITH TURKEY.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Nothing definite is known in reference to the decision of the Great Powers on England's proposals to occupy and lay an embargo on Turkish commerce in the Ægean Sea. It is believed that Russia and Italy have promised co-operation. A semi-official statement has been made at Berlin, to the effect that Germany will only join in coercive measures if the Great Powers are unanimous.

Admiral Seymour has summoned a conference of the Admirals.

It is reported that a detached squadron has been ordered to the Levant.

The British troopship Assistance is taking out munitions and Gatlings.

GALWAY AND MAYO PROCLAIMED.

The Government has proclaimed the counties of Galway and Mayo as being in a disturbed condition.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Board of Trade Returns of Imports for the past month amount to £34,250,000, showing an increase of £6,500,000 compared with last year.

The returns of Exports for the same period amount to £20,000,000, showing an increase of £2,625,000 compared with last year.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.

The Oriental Bank pays a dividend of 2 per cent. for the half-year, and carries forward £16,000.

THREATENED ABDICATION OF THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 9.

The Sultan has declared that he will abdicate rather than yield to the demands of the Great Powers.

A STEAMER ASHORE AT SOCOTRA.

ADEN, Oct. 9.

The German steamer Asia ran ashore at Socotra on the 28th ultimo. No lives were lost.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Oct. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Booldana, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here to-day.

LISBON, Oct. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot left here on the evening of the 7th instant.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	57,000 bales.
Amount forwarded	3,000 "
" Week's Sales of Surats	6,000 "
" Amount forwarded	1,000 "
" Week's " Imports of Cotton	31,000 "
" " " Surats	10,000 "
" Stock of Cotton	439,000 "
" Stock of Surats	102,000 "
" " Cotton in London	49,000 "

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Sales unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 13-16d.
The Manchester market has been steady.	
7lbs. Shirtings	5-11½
8½lbs. do.	7
40s. Mule Twist	0-10½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89½
4½ do. do.	87½
3 do. Consols for account	98
5 do. French Rente, 1872	120
Bar Silver	52½
Oriental Bank shares	£20.
Chartered do.	£23.
Mercantile do.	£23.
Arrival—City of Canton.	

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN left Bombay on Saturday per R and O. Company's steamer Thibet for England. At the bunder were present H. E. the Commander-in-Chief (General Warre), Captain Burrow, Aide-de-camp to H. E. the Bishop of Bombay (the Rt. Rev. Dr. Mylne), Sir Frank Souter, Major-General Hewett, Mr. Kittredge, Mr. G. W. Moultrie, and H. H. the Chief of Sangli.

THE *World* says of Mr. Lepel Griffin, that "he has always been known as rather a pildegmatic and prosaic functionary of a painful diffidence." The writer should have been at the Simla dinner the other day. He would have witnessed an exhibition of queer sort of diffidence !"

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball left for England by Saturday's steamer. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp and Lady Westropp, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott, were present at the Bunder.

IT is sometimes amusing to watch the way news goes round amongst the Indian newspapers. *Par exemple*, we published several days ago a paragraph about a case of police torture which had been before the Bombay High Court. The *Poona Observer* of Saturday last published the same para., quoted from the *Indian Herald*.

A JACOBABAD correspondent of a Kurrachee paper states that Mr. Lyall will proceed to Khelat before going forward to Kandahar, in order to confer with the Khan and Sir Robert Sandeman with regard to the settlement of land revenue in the Khelat State.

THE Maharajah of Bulrampur has contributed a subscription of a thousand rupees to the Naini Tal Relief Fund.

IT is stated in General Orders that Colonel H. R. L. Newdigate, C. B., Half-pay Rifle Brigade, having, with the sanction of Government, been permitted to resign the command of the Lower Kuram Brigade, in consequence of ill health, is allowed to reside at Murree until he is able to travel, when he will proceed to England at the public expense.

WE hear by telegram from Lucknow that the railway station of that town has been successfully lit up nightly with electric light, supplied by the Indian Electric Light Coy., under Mr. Fischer's direction.

WE learn that arrangements have been concluded by which the connection of Messrs. Tremayne and Co. with the "Wynaad Gold Mining Company" comes to an end, and the secretaryship of the concern is transferred to Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., who undertake its management with the co-operation of an influential directorate. We understand that there is a concurrence of competent professional opinion, quite independent of the late agents, to prove that the reefs on the property are highly auriferous, and that, properly developed, they should prove extremely valuable; and the fact of Messrs. Forbes and Co. having taken the scheme in hand, is a guarantee that it will be efficiently and energetically worked.

AN up-country contemporary understands it is probable that General Hume, from Allahabad, will succeed Sir F. Maude in the command of the Rawul Pindee Division, on the expiry of the latter officer's term of service.

THE Lahore paper states that a great number of murders have lately been committed at Peshawur, which are attributed to the large number of Afghans who have lately settled in that station.

THE *Pioneer* is undone. Mr. Roper Lethbridge assumed charge of the Press Commissioner's office on the 4th instant.

"UBIQUE" writes to the *Pioneer* :—"I regret to observe in your leading article under the heading, 'The Maiwand Despatches,' in your issue of the 2nd, the following statement in the 3rd column of the 2nd page :—' * * * The conduct of the troops was disgraceful.' I read the article with great care, in the hope of finding some exceptional allusion to the conduct of the British troops engaged in the battle, but in vain. Your sweeping remark includes E-Battery B-Brigade R. H. A. and H. M.'s 66th Regiment, and is completely at variance with all reports, both official and private, that have been received, as well as with the opinions expressed by the Government of India and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as published in the *Gazette of India*." "The Editor of the *Pioneer* appends a note—" It would seem almost superfluous to say that our remarks were not meant to bear the construction put upon them by 'Ubique.'" "The question is, are the *Pioneer's* remarks to be taken as plain English, or as something connected with occult phenomena."

A GOOD deal of abuse has been lavished on General Phayre and the Bombay troops under him on the text that they allowed General Roberts to march from Kabul to the relief of Kandahar before they could get up from Quetta. This is what the *Bombay Review* has to say on the other side of the question :—Had General Roberts not gone to Kandahar and had General Phayre only had his own Division to transport and feed, the latter would have been in Kandahar long *before* the date when the former arrived. But General Phayre and the Bombay troops had to sacrifice their own military ambition to the stern necessity of forwarding and taking supplies for the large force from Kabul. Had General Phayre not provided food for both, General Roberts would have arrived to find blank famine staring in the face, both his 10,000 and the Kandahar garrison. As it was, General Phayre and his supplies arrived in time to save General Roberts and his troops from—starvation. But for the convoys sent and taken on by General Phayre, the Kabul force would have had nothing to eat. It would have been hard lines to fight Ayoub on empty stomachs. Had General Phayre advanced regardless of General Roberts's needs, he would have relieved Kandahar long before the end of August ; but he would, on the 30th, have had the Kabul force on his hands reduced to dire extremities—to apply our quotation properly "like a shark on shore." Thus it will be found that General Phayre and his force contributed as really to the relief of Kandahar as did General Roberts's army. The efforts of the Bombay staff to this end may be acknowledged some day.

WE have received three issues of the *Kandahar News*, from the 27th to 29th September, from which we extract the following items :—General Baker's Brigade has made a successful raid on the Achatzai, on the Toba mountain, carrying away flocks and herds, also grain. This, it is hoped, will have the desired effect of preventing them in future from molesting our convoys, one of which was looted in the Khojak on the 20th. General MacGregor left with the 25th P. N. I. and 6 mountain guns for Kach and the Hurnai route, on which he is about to establish the posts for the protection of the railway, the work on which will recommence shortly. He will be joined by the 2nd and 3rd Sikhs at Gundakindiff, via Sibi, and by a British Regiment, and will proceed to punish the Murrees for their late raids along the railway line, obtaining restitution of the treasure carried off, or in default their villages will, most probably, be burnt and their cattle carried off. The 1st Regiment C.I. Horse left Quetta on 23rd, the 23rd Pioneers on 24th, and the 2-60th Rifles follow in a day or two *en route* for India. The 28th N. I. arrived at Kandahar on the 27th September from Mandi Hissar, and marched the next day to the Arghandab valley to join the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division. The 2nd Light Cavalry arrived from the Arghandab on the 26th, and marched for Kokeran on the 28th, where they were to remain for a short time previous to marching down to Quetta. The 7th Fusiliers were to leave Kokeran for Kandahar on the 29th, leaving two companies as a guard, and the 4th Rifles were to follow the next day. The following transport officers have arrived at Kandahar here from Quetta :—Captains Rutherford, 65th Foot ; Watson, 30th Foot ; and Lieut. Gordon, 1st Light Cavalry.

CAPTAIN H. P. M. WYLLIE, 60th Rifles, a brother of Mrs. Adam, will, the *Madras Mail* is informed, be appointed Military Secretary to Mr. Adam, the new Governor. He is a son of General Sir W. Wyllie, G.C.B., and a brother of the late Mr. F. B. S. Wyllie, Bo. c. s., and Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, Bo. c. s. Captain Wyllie was at Bellary with the 3rd Battalion of his regiment during the Kennedy-Gilbert scandal. He is a cheery and popular officer. At the present moment he is Adjutant of a Volunteer Rifle Corps in Cheshire.

SAYS the *Bombay Guardian* :—One of H. M.'s chaplains in this Presidency has been sending long letters to the papers in support of the tenet that on one occasion he ran the fastest mile—a ran o mile in less time than anybody else has done, and was honourably mentioned in *Bell's Life*. Well, suppose we grant it, what then ? This would be a recommendation for district postmen. Somehow or other, such words as these recur to our memory : "He delighteth not in the strength of a horse ; he taketh not pleasure in the legs of a man. The Lord taketh pleasure in them that fear him." "I therefore so run."

THE undermentioned Veterinary Surgeons, recently arrived from England, are posted for duty as follows, viz :—Veterinary Surgeon R. Rowe, Royal Artillery, to Lucknow, for duty with the 13th Hussars ; Verterinary Surgeon E. Day, Veterinary Department, to Sialkot, for duty with the 6th Dragoon Guards ; Veterinary Surgeon R. Moore, Veterinary Department, to Campbellpore, for duty with the 8th Hussars ; Veterinary Surgeon H. T. W. Mann, Veterinary Department, to Rawal Pindi, for duty with the Royal Artillery.

THE contribution of the Patialla State to the Patriotic Fund is not approved of by the *Indian Mirror*, who argues that, "however laudable the object of this liberality, the Council of Regency were not justified in diverting so large a sum from the coffers of the State during the Maharajah's minority. If they felt such strong sympathy with the movement, the members should have individually sent in their own contributions from their own funds ; but it certainly seems to us that they had no right whatever to do what they have done ; and we hope the Government of India will see the wisdom and propriety of refunding the subscription, which is clearly an unjustifiable diversion of the funds of a Feudatory State from their legitimate purposes. The Government, we should think, be placing themselves in a false position in the eyes of the other Feudatory Princes and Chiefs, and, indeed, of the world, if they should be so indiscreet as to accept this contribution, especially in the way it has been made."

WITH the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to grant furlough to the whole of the Bengal Native Army (excepting regiments serving across the frontier and those held in reserve at Lawrencepore,) to the extent of thirty-three per cent. of the effective strength of corps. This concession is made to the native army in consideration of the annual grant of furlough having been practically withheld for the past three seasons owing to war operations. In all cases where officers commanding divisions or districts may find it necessary to withhold furlough on any account, a special report of the circumstance is to be made for His Excellency's information. Leave of absence is to be given with a strict regard to priority of claims ; and the period of leave is to be limited with reference to the distance of men's homes and the nature of their business, so as to admit of as general a participation in the indulgence as possible. Men whose homes are 700 miles and upwards from their corps should, as a general rule, be given the maximum limit of furlough, and to others whose homes are nearer a proportionately shorter furlough should be granted ; so that the soldier whose home is distant may be able, as far as practicable, to pass the same time there, as his comrade whose home is less remotely situated. Furloughs will commence at once, and terminate within one year from the date of this order.

THE question has been asked before now, what good Government derive from holding the Naga Hills district. Some people at least would be heartily glad to see it abandoned,—made over to Manipura, as was suggested some time ago, or done anything at all with, so long as our connection with it were severed—namely, the officers employed in the country. One of them, who assumes the appropriate *nom de plume* of "Discomfort" writes to the *Pioneer* :—Kohima is not a charming place ; on the contrary, it is a horrid climate for four months in the year, when it lies snugly enveloped in a dark mantle of rain-laden clouds. When it is not raining it is spitting or "fogging" (to coin a new word). Everything is wet, damp, soaking. Everybody suffers, 8 to 10 per cent. being down with fever. This, however, is the best station most certainly. What can one say of the way up ? It is one huge grave of beasts of burden, both biped and quadruped. Carefully selected hospital assistants are posted at intervals the whole way up, with an army surgeon at each end ; but there are no medicines. Some of the hospital assistants possess that valuable bark cinchona ; this is administered for all sick cases. No other medicines are kept, or "if required," as the hospital assistant says, they are "not received" as the surgeon says. Then there is the road. Well, it is in parts five feet wide and perhaps for half its length it is dry or stony. But any man of large family or possessing dear friends should certainly make his Will before attempting a walk to Kohima. Of course, there is a Public Works division, grandly styled the Naga Hills Division. Its constitution reminds me of that famous American garrison where existed several generals, &c., down to captains, two privates, and one serviceable bayonet. So here we have engineer, overseer, baboo and mohurrir, and no coolies—local, imported, or any other sort. I will say nothing of the Commissariat or Transport Departments. There are about ten days' supply of rice and ten years' supply of curry stuff in the hills, and the poor ponies live on bamboo and ferns, and die. The coolies and sycee and grass-cutters all die. They never can go out of the hills. The system so successfully worked for these poor men is easily told. They were engaged for three months or six months, or some fixed period. They come, work, and generally fall ill. They are still worked, made to go on till they drop ; then they are struck off the rolls, paid up, and told to go away. When this climax is reached, the unfortunate coolie cannot move. He can get no food, as outside the commissariat stores there is not an ounce of food procurable, and the commissariat godown is closed to him. He crawls a mile down hill and drops. Then comes the Naga Samaritan, who relieves him of his purse. Strings of ponies, unladen, pass him and leave him to rot. I even know of one coolie being passed by European officer who could easily have had him taken to the foot of the hills, but did not. These are pictures to think about. Muddle and a system of cruelty unsurpassed exist. Our state of uncertainty is another matter of discomfort. There is a great man coming here, one Colonel Sim. He shall say whether Kohima shall be here, there, or anywhere. Till then we remain *in statu quo*, which in this case means grass huts, mud-floors, and bamboo beds. Some one will say, "Why don't the Nagas work ? why are they not made to work after the trouble we have had with them ?" Well, they are supposed to be cultivating, and therefore it would be downright cruelty to take them from their crops. The Naga, as a result, is always cultivating when he is wanted. We unfortunate ones up here wish to know who is responsible for all this delay. Why should a dozen officers of various departments, with their establishments and all the troops here, be compelled to undergo a period of extreme hardship as that they are now experiencing ? It has been death to many, and will be a reduction of ten years in the lives of all that may live out the advent and departure of Colonel Sim.

ACCORDING to news received by the China mail to hand yesterday, the settlement of affairs between Russia and that country appears to be by no means certain. The *China Mail* of the 15th September states :—The news from Pekin is again contradictory and uncertain. It is stated on one hand that H. E. von Butzow, the Russian Minister to Peking, has been ordered to return there immediately. The conduct of negotiations on the question between Russia and China will be left entirely to Peking, and it will be for the Minister there to declare war if necessary. No Russian ultimatum has ever been sent, and the Livadia Treaty will be firmly adhered to, unless territory be restored against increasing trading facilities. Probably an indemnity for the enormous expenses Russia has been put to will be a condition. On the other hand, it is said that the dispute between China and Russia has been arranged, and the treaty will be signed at Peking. Another statement is that Admiral Lessowsky has come out with full powers to negotiate with the Chinese Government. It is stated again, on what is claimed to be good authority, that the main provisions of the Russian ultimatum were the Ratification of the Livadia Treaty and the payment of Taels 250,000,000, and that there is no prospect of the Grand Council agreeing among themselves. Another paragraph in the same paper contains the information that, "At Shanghai considerable purchases of war material have lately been arranged. Large purchases of powder, cartridges, armstrong's and Krupp's guns, Martini, Remington and Winchester rifles have been made. To provide for all this outlay, negotiations are going on for a new Loan of Tls. 3,000,000, through the Foreign Customs.

GREAT distress prevails in many parts of Japan. The *Japan Herald* states that whilst one part of the country is suffering from inundations, in others the rice crops are seriously imperilled by drought. The high price of rice is higher than during the years of scarcity, 1870-71, which increases the distress of the poorer classes. An extraordinary number of robberies and crimes by violence are reported on all sides.

THE Chinese of Foochow have been amusing themselves by burning Christian chapels. The *China Mail* states that some two hundred soldiers went on the 24th August to the village of Ngiang A on the island of Nang Nik, which is about two days S. E. of Foochow, avowedly in pursuit of a pirate who had absconded. They burned down his house and then fired the chapel, attacking with their spears, at the instance of the military officers, and injuring very much the catechist who remonstrated and stated that the place was a Christian chapel. On September 2nd the same body of troops attacked another house in which services were held, at a village 5 li distant from Ngiang A, and partially demolished and burnt that also. Her Majesty's Consul has taken the matter up with a view to procuring redress for outrages.

A SERIOUS disturbance is reported to have occurred in Canton, in which 6,000 or 7,000 Chinese were fighting for some hours ; the French missionaries were threatened, and the whole Foreign community were so scared that they armed and put the place in a state of defence and kept the steamers in the river with steam all night, so that they might decamp if the worst came to the worst. The Viceroy called out the soldiers, and they fired into the mob, killing several persons and wounding several others. As to the origin of the disturbance the *China Mail* says there are conflicting accounts, but it arose somehow out of a jealous misunderstanding between the Hakka stonedressers and the Cantonese, concerning the putting out of a fire which broke out in the evening near the Cathedral. Another fire, believed to be the work of incendiaries, broke out at three o'clock in the morning and fifty or sixty houses were destroyed.

WE see from the Australian mail to hand yesterday that a full account of the match between the Australian eleven and All England was telegraphed to the chief colonial papers. The Melbourne *Age*, writing of the match, remarks :—"We doubt if anything comparable to the performance of our men in this match can be shown in the history of cricket. Weakened by the absence of their best man—the renowned "demon" bowler, Spofforth—whose presence alone would have inspired fear in the batsmen, and who would therefore be correspondingly confident at his absence ; having their celebrated wicketkeeper (Blackham) also injured so recently as to have made it doubtful up to the last moment whether he could take part in the match or not ; whilst we have also had recent intimation of injury to both Bannerman and Slight—were sufficient disadvantages to labour under. But misfortune pursued them still faster. They lost the toss—giving their opponents the opportunity of going in to bat first on a splendid wicket, and in fine weather, it being an axiom amongst cricketers that between even teams in fine weather and on a good wicket, going in first is equivalent to an advantage of fifty runs. The result was that the Englishmen easily mastered the bowling and made a very large score—a score which the most ardent supporters of the Australians did not deem them capable of equalling," &c., &c.

AFFAIRS AT KABUL.

A DIFFERENT account from that recently published officially of the state of things at Kabul comes from the Persian Correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, who writes under date September 22nd :—

The Amir is practising extortion of the most oppressive kind. Mirza Jafar and a few other Mahomedans had been imprisoned. Mirza Jafar has recovered his liberty on payment of one lakh of rupees, half of which was paid down, the other half to be paid in instalments. He has been presented with a Khilat and restored to his former post of Manager of the octroi duties at Kabul. Amir Ahmed Shah, collector of excise revenue, who was also imprisoned, will be released in a day or two on payment of Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 50,000. Six or seven Hindus have also been imprisoned. Niranjan Das, clerk of the octroi duties at Kabul, has been released on payment of Rs. 20,000. Misser Paloo, a commissariat contractor, is still imprisoned, and has been condemned to corporal punishment, or pay extorbitantly for his release. Dewan Sada Nand has left for Peshawur with property amounting to one lakh of rupees and hundis worth Rs. 85,000, drawn by the agents of Chella Ram, Daryana Mal, and Nihchal Das on their respective principals. Meanwhile the Amir has arrested Radha Mal, the manager of Niranjan Das's business here, and is torturing him with the hope of eliciting information as to the whereabouts of the Dewan's property. The agents above mentioned have warned the bankers of Peshawur not to pay the hundis "of the Dewan, as they fear his property will be confiscated ; they are also making preparations for a flight, with their property, to Peshawur, whither their wives and families have already proceeded via the British force. Those Hindus who have not as yet been arrested are in fear of being so. General Mahomed Jan Khan have, in accordance with the orders of the mother of Abdulla Jan, the late heir-apparent, got together some regiments with the object of attacking the Amir at Cabul. The Amir is making arrangements to oppose him. Many rumours are current regarding Kandahar affairs, but nothing is definitely known. The Amir has ordered the Governors of Kohistan to assemble men, and it is possible that he will proceed to that province before encountering Mahomed Jan. Dada Sher Khan and other merchants are preparing to move themselves and their property to India, feeling that they are not free from the danger of extortion. Sirdars Ahmed Khan and Mahomed Omar Khan, who were sent for from India, have arrived and been received with distinction. The Amir gave them Rs. 5,000 to spend in amusements, and they have been ordered to enrol sowars.

RECOVERY FROM COBRA-BITE.

A CASE of recovery from the bite of a cobra is narrated in the *Indian Medical Gazette*. The patient, a Hindoo woman, was taken to the Staff Hospital, Nussirabad, after being bitten by a cobra on the ring-finger of the right hand. Immediately after the bite her friends bound three "excessively tight ligatures of soft cloth" round the arm—one close to the wrist, one below the elbow, and one above the elbow-joint. The treatment in hospital is described as follows :—

On our arrival at the hospital the vicinity of the wounds was freely incised and the tissues burnt with fuming nitric acid. The ligatures were then loosened gradually in succession, commencing with the one next the wrist, when about eight ounces of blood had escaped, the digital arterial branches, which had been divided by the incisions, were ligatured, and the part dressed with carbolic oil and lint. Ordered liquor ammonia one drachm, aquæ one oz. every hour. Not to be allowed to sleep. To have liquid nourishment. About 4 P. M. she got drowsy, but was kept awake. Complained of great pain in the arm and hand. Pulse, fast and weak. To have half an ounce of rum every second hour. Erysipelas set in, and extended from the hand to three inches above the elbow. She did not sleep during the night. Ordered liq. ferri perchlor twenty minims, aquæ one oz. every third hour. The arm to be painted with liqr. ferri perchloride, covered with lint and a many-tailed bandage, and placed on a pillow. Liquor ammonia and rum to be omitted.

The injured finger had sloughed, and exposed the bones. Arm very much swollen and painful. Temperature in left axilla 103° F. : pulse 112. *Recipe* Quinice sulphat. grs. v, liq. ferri perchlor twenty minims, aquæ one drachm every third hour. Omit former mixture.

The erysipelas subsided without suppuration, but two small abscesses formed, and were opened on the 26th July, one on the palm of the hand and one about the centre of the forearm. All the tissues of the third finger having sloughed, the bones were removed. The skin and subcutaneous tissues of the back of the hand sloughed, involving the extensor tendons of the ring and middle fingers. The temperature then fell gradually to normal, and the back of the hand granulated healthily. Up to September 2nd convalescence had been uninterrupted. The granulations on the back of the hand were nearly even with the skin, and were about to be subjected to skin-grafting. The immediate application of tight ligatures, no doubt, saved this woman's life by stopping all circulation in the limb, and thereby retaining the poison in the vicinity of the wound until the finger was incised and burnt. The laceration was probably caused by the woman withdrawing her hand suddenly at the moment that the cobra struck her.

The cobra measured exactly six feet in length.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I live in that dear little place which rejoices under the name of "Panchgani." My wife and I, the other evening, were enjoying the "balmy breezes" by a stroll in our garden, when lo and behold, we observed a small band walking up the road. She said—"Who are those men, dear ? They must be some dacoits ; and they are actually coming into our compound." Imagine my fright, Mr. Editor, on seeing a boon walking straight up—yes, straight up *to me*—three policemen and three or four others with brass dishes, &c., and after a little difference as to who should speak first the most formidable (whom I afterwards learnt was the head-constable) addressed me as follows :—"How many children have you ?" This I thought rather impudent, however, after my assuring him I had three, he said, "And where do they go to school ?" This was too much for your humble servant, and I replied, "Maharathi. Oh, you should hear that ! I mean to say Wherewpon the formidable man said "*Sreeper's hukum.*" But to the next demand—"I want the names of your children," I thought of a name. You should have seen him (I mean the formidable man) stare. He ordered the bearers on to take it down, which they did in the true oriental fashion. Then he said he had no more business, when the formidable man said something, which they wrote down, then again addressing me—"Roman Katolee or Protestan ?" Well, I thought, as "Roman Katolee" said I did not make out that other word, I merely said *I Mafiard nahin.*" But I must tell you, Mr. Editor, the formidable man evidently could not so to read as he had continually to ask one of the bangers—behind—to write down the paper. At last my patience being exhausted I said most calmly, "And is there anything else you require," in a most shop-like manner ; and having received the respectful salaam by a shake of the head they retired, fancy, as when they entered I only heard it as the *salaam* is taken in that exceedingly interesting and economical manner, which people is made good returns.

THE LATE CAPTAIN CRUICKSHANK, R.E.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I venture to send you the accompanying extract from a letter received from Kandahar, thinking that the many friends of the late Captain Cruickshank, R. E., may like to know how highly he was thought of. If a dark cloud at present hangs over the Bombay Army, here at least is the "silver lining" amid the general gloom. Poor Cruickshank was a great friend of mine, as indeed he would be of any one who got to know him well. His duty was to blow up the wall of Dehgwaja with gunpowder. He dined with me on the 15th, and was as cool in taking over his work for next morning as if it were the ordinary work. He went out to the village and set about his mining operations in the same cool way. When he received his first wound, either in the side or in the hip, General Brook helped him outside the city (village) walls, and then got him into a doolie, but, I suppose, the doolie-bearers fled. Then General Brook would not leave him, and they died side by side. All the wounds received that day were very severe ones, as all were in such close quarters, and the enemy, posted on roofs, shot downwards. C. was thus shot. The enemy rushed out on our retreating troops, and cut them up at once, so poor C. would not be long left in pain. When I saw his body 10 days after, it was clear his end had been speedy. The body was not, however, mutilated at all. His clothes were left on, and his butler's watch, with some maps, were found in his pocket. He was a very regular communicant, and even during the siege, when he was worked on Sunday as hard as on other days, he generally (if not always) managed to get to church for the midday service. He communicated last on the 15th of August, *i. e.* the day before he died. I had formed a very high opinion of poor C. as an R. E. officer. He always seemed to me to be at work, and never seemed to talk about it ; so after his death I asked his commanding officer if I had formed a too high opinion of him, and I should wish any of poor C.'s friends to have heard his reply. He said he would sooner have lost any two men in the garrison, not excluding the highest, than poor C. He always did any work he was put to at once, and well. For days and days he worked away outside under the walls, exposed to the enemy's fire, and never seemed to think of it His commanding officer said he deserved a V. C., and had he lived he would have tried to get it for him. I can't tell you half he (the C. O.) said, but I never heard an officer so spoken of by his immediate superiors in my life before." Alas, that sad day, the 16th of August, which saw such noble spirits, Brooke and Cruickshank, who were indeed "lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in death were not divided," left dead upon that fatal field.—I am, &c.

HIS MOST INTIMATE FRIEND.

POONA SKY RACES.

THE first race, as will be seen from the programme of the day's racing, was ¾ mile handicap for all ponies. The Arab Pioneer, conceding 5lbs, to Katie Lee, in the first heat, the country bred Katie Lee, who got away with the start, succeeded in running a dead heat with Pioneer, but in the subsequent heats Pioneer showed that over a distance he could more than hold his own ; he won the second heat by a length and the third heat in a canter.

In the second race Grey Leg started a strong favourite, the odds being four to one on him, and after the first 1 mile it was evident that the race was his. He eventually won closely by a length from Walrus ; the country bred Eva, of whom we expect to hear further when she is fit, finishing well up.

The third race was considered by the public a moral for Mr. Macpherson's Falcon. He took the lead, which he maintained for about ¼ mile, when he was collared by Pioneer who eventually won easily.

In the last race Sickle started a strong favourite, and was brought by his owner to be the sofe thing of the day. In the first heat, however, Eva, ridden by Mr. Cotgrave, just succeeded in wining by ¼ a length with Sickle second, and Enterprize a good third. In the second heat of this race, Sickle got away with his rider to a false start, and it was not until he had hurdled fully a quarter of a mile beyond the winning post that he could be pulled up. After about ½ hour, however, he came back to the starting post without his rider, sensibly seeing that his wild career had taken it out of him, suggested that the race should be put off till the following day. The terms of the race, viz ¼ mile, without dismounting, not admitting of this, and the riders of the other two horses naturally objecting, it eventually ended in only Enterprize and Eva starting, when Enterprize won by 2 lengths. In the last heat, from the commencement Enterprize evidently had the race in hand and won easily, never being caught by his opponent.

1ST RACE.—A Handicap for all ponies, 13-2 and under ; ¼ mile ; heats without dismounting. Rs. 80 from the Fund. Rs. 10 Entrance.

Mr. Larken's	c c b h	Pioneer	11 0
Dr. Wallace's	g	Hajee Baba	9 12
Mr. Gawne's	b c b g	Utility	9 12
Capt Alexander's	c m	Katie Lee	10 6

Mr. Cotgrave's..Grey Leg ....10 7....Owner 1
Mr. L's.....b a g Walrus ..10 2....Capt Alexander ..2
Mr. Lamb's .....c c b m Eva. ..10 7....Mr. Macpherson..3

2ND RACE.—A Handicap for all ponies, 13-2 and under. ½ mile. Rs. 80 from the Fund. Rs. 10 entrance.

Mr. Larken's	c c b g	Pioneer	11 0
Mr. Macpherson's	b g	Falcon	10 4
Capt. Alexander's	c m	Katie Lee	10 6

Mr. Cotgrave's..Enterprise ..11 0....Owner 1
Mr. Lamb's .....c b m Eva ..10 7....Mr. Cotgrave ..0
Capt. Duke's .....b a c Sickle .....10 ..Mr. Macpherson..0

—*Bombay Review.*

POLO AT KURRACHEE.—A very pleasant afternoon entertainment was provided for the inhabitants of Kurrachee by the local Polo Club on Saturday last, consisting of a polo match, preceded by a brilliant display of feats of horsemanship by the 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent). We were informed that a team from this regiment won the Viceroy's prize for tent pegging at the Delhi Assemblage, and what we witnessed on Saturday enabled us to understand their success. Man after man, riding bare backed, came full speed at the peg fixed in the ground, and as invariably succeeded in carrying it off. Then some of the men exchanged the spear for a sword, with no less success. At five o'clock a match between 4 of the 3rd Cavalry and four of the members of the Kurrachee Club took place. The players for Kurrachee were Captain Elliot, Mr. Pinhey, Mr. S. Grant, and Mr. Dale. After 40 minutes hard play, time was called, and the victory rested with the Cavalry who had made four goals to one scored for Kurrachee. The Cavalry fully deserved their success, showing some very fine play. The Kurrachee team worked hard, but it must be remembered that they were new to each other's play, having been hastily collected in order to make a game.—*Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue).

FATAL CART ACCIDENT.—About 6 p. m. on Friday last an old man, named Krishna, whilst passing along the Market Road, was knocked down and run over by a cart laden with grass, driven by Peera Khurota. One of the wheels of the cart passed over the man's body, injuring him so severely that he died shortly after at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital. A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, when the following verdict was recorded : "That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally run over by a bullock-cart."

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM THE LOCK-UP.—Yessoo Baloo, a Hindoo lad about 17 years of age, and a reputed thief, was on Friday last convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee on two separate charges of theft of sundry articles of clothing, valued at Rs. 29-8-0, belonging to Gunputrao Anundrao and one Suckoo, woman, for which offences he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge, and on the second he was sentenced to receive eight lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails. The prisoner on being taken to the lock-up on the ground-floor of the Fort Police Court, complained of a pain in the stomach, and was taken three separate times to the water-closet. On the third occasion he closed the door of the closet from within with a latch, and managed to get through the closet-hole, and into the passage below, which runs across the line of closets made expressly to admit sweepers for cleaning out the place, and which is secured by an iron door with a lock. This prevented the prisoner's exit that way. He then tried to get through a hole on the roof of the passage which leads to all the closets on the upper stories of the building ; but while he was endeavouring to get through this hole the policeman in charge of the prisoner missed him, and a search was instituted. The prisoner finding that he was detected in his attempt to escape, came down and surrendered. He was immediately after charged again before Mr. Nana Morojee with attempting to escape from lawful confinement, and upon conviction, was sentenced to a further term of four months' rigorous imprisonment, to take effect immediately after the expiration of the first sentence.

MARCKS AND CO.—Our readers, from the first, have been familiar with the name and style of Messrs. C. Marcks and Company, Watch-makers and Jewellers. We ought to have noted, before now, that this firm has emerged from Hummum street and come to the light and front in Rampart Row, opposite the National Bank. They are setting up a fine clock as a sign-board, and we hear that it will be an illuminated one—we trust with the electric light. By this means Messrs. Marcks and Company will not only extend their own fame, but will confer a

ning of a new era. Half a year has passed with the most favourable conditions for the Government. It has more than once announced its wish to return to a Liberal policy but for the Revolutionary dagger and dynamite. During the last few months neither dagger nor dynamite has been seen, and still there are no reforms. It is time to put an end to the ridiculous misunderstanding.—time for the Russian citizen to understand that nothing is given gratis in this world, that every power concedes only in proportion as the people are able to force it. . . . . The Government had no intention of keeping its promises, and as soon as the revolutionary movement was thought to have been crushed by reason of its silence, quite a different manner of action was adopted. Loris Melikoff has systematized absolutism in uniting the various authorities. He has not diminished the activity of the open and secret police. In St. Petersburg alone from 250 to 500 fresh police inspectors have been appointed, so that now, in some quarters, there are about three to every four houses. We give credit to Loris Melikoff for developing the principles of absolute government, but with all this, where is the people's liberty and self-government? . . . . We will wait, however, to see what the new Commission on the Press says and does. We admit that Loris Melikoff has done a good service by dismissing Count Tolstoi, but the right of the people and personal liberty will be obtained only when the source of the law is the will of the people and a national Government the protector of such law—only when autocracy is destroyed."

A chapter is then devoted to the characteristics of Melikoff, in which the present Minister of the Interior is described as a genuine Asiatic diplomatist, who knows how to blind society by his cunning. He is further said to have a fox's tail and a wolf's teeth. The secret police system, it is stated, goes on, not only as before the ukase, but with extended activity. Well-known writers and priests, the latter visiting the prisons, are employed as spies. Only in June last 61 persons were deported, 23 by administrative order without trial; and on the 14th of July another batch of 83, including 30 by administrative order, started from Moscow. The foreign Press, through its correspondents at St. Petersburg, is asked to take notice of the arrests and persecutions always mentioned in the revolutionary paper, and which the native journals cannot reprint. The paper further states that under the wily Asiatic unheard-of things have been quietly done. For instance, the female prisoners Natanson, Vitanieff, Malinofsky, and Kolienkin were branded in prison, and not by women, as is usual, but by several gendarmes, assisted by medical inspectors. Much violence was used, it is said, on Natanson, who was ill and objected to the operation. The Executive Committee discloses two spies, one of them having lived in Paris and in America in intimate relations with the Russian Embassies in both countries. The chronicle of persecution gives a large number of arrests, deportations, cases of insanity through confinement, and so forth. On the 27th of last month, Goldenberg, a political prisoner in the St. Petersburg fortress, committed suicide by choking himself with a towel; and in Kieff a certain Polikapoff shot himself in desperation at his attempt to kill a spy being discovered. A confidential circular, addressed to dignitaries of the Church, requests that no mention of political arrests or investigations may appear in the ecclesiastical Press. A long list of subscriptions closes this last revolutionary effusion.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE 100-TON GUN.

On Monday afternoon the 100-ton gun and the model *emplacement* in which it is mounted at the proof butts in the marshes adjoining the Royal arsenal, Woolwich, were the objects of experiment, and the novelty as well as the importance of the occasion created considerable interest, as was manifested by the large number of officers and other visitors present. The great gun, the actual weight of which is 101 tons, was half hidden behind a parapet which appeared to be masonry, but proved, on examination, to be built of concrete. The parapet was about 10ft. high, but as the gun was elevated upon its slide and carriage with an under-trolley on racers to assist in turning it upon its axis, a portion of it was always visible above the works, over the whole circumference of which, had they been complete, it would have swept *en barbette*. The sham fortification was, however, but half constructed, principally in order that it might be seen in sections, and the apparatus, which will be hidden in practice, be open to examination. It was explained that the four 100-ton guns purchased of Sir William Armstrong some two years since are to be mounted on the defences of Malta and Gibraltar, and that as it has been considered desirable to load them by hydraulic machinery, this experiment had been proposed in the hope of gaining some experience before proceeding extensively in permanent preparation. General Gallwey will proceed to the Mediterranean stations very shortly to superintend what has been already begun there, and an officer of the same department, with copies of the plans of the Woolwich model, has preceded him to set about the foundations. Elevated as the gun was, and pointed over the glacis of the parapet, it presented a most commanding aspect, and has probably never appeared to such advantage. More than 30ft. long, with a diameter at the breech of 6ft. 6in, tapering gradually off to 2ft. 6in. at the muzzle, it had a more slender and less sturdy outline than that of the natural system of heavy ordnance, but its admirers praised it as the combination of strength and elegance, and claimed for it the advantages due to the saving of weight and metal. Size and weight appeared of no consideration at all when a lever was touched, and the bulky breech rose and fell as the muzzle was elevated or depressed with no more apparent effort than a 9-pounder requires at the hand of a gunner; and the admirable adjustment of the machinery when the whole mass was swept grandly round to the opposite point of the compass was unanimously confessed. Then the order was given to load. A small elongated carriage or cradle stood on a miniature railway close at hand, and upon this were placed two cartridges and the shot. The charge was 425lb. of pebble powder, and it was made up into two cartridges for convenience of carriage; but a tube ran through both, and just at the point of communication a small primer of musket powder had been inserted for the purpose of igniting the charge in the centre. The projectile was a huge bolt 17in. diameter, and nearly 3ft. long, its weight being, with the gas check attached, 2,020lb., or nearly a ton. The cradle with its burden ran along the rails, and entered an iron turret about 12ft. in breadth. One side was an open fort, to which the muzzle of the gun on the outside descended. On a turn-table in the centre of the apartment the cradle revolved, bringing the charge close up to the muzzle of the gun, when out from the other side rose the head of the rammer and drove cartridges and shot into the mouth and rammed them well home. The rammer, which was a 6in. piston 54ft. in length, is moved by hydraulic rams with a 4ft. stroke and multiplying gear, and it descends through a tube into the earth. The monster gun as soon as it was loaded was elevated clear of the parapet, and trained about 150deg. to the left, which brought it exactly opposite to one of the sandbags at the butts, the act of moving the gun at the same time automatically closing the iron door of the loading port, which is in like manner opened by the return motion. The gun is to be fired through the axial vent, and the electric wire is passed through an arrangement of copper discs which have been contrived with the long-desired object of effectually closing the vent and saving the evil consequences which arise from the escape of powder gases. The spectators withdrew to a safe distance, and after an interval of suspense an appalling roar, which makes the earth vibrate, is heard and deadens the senses for a time, and the enormous gun is observed calmly sliding down from the recoil amid a cloud of smoke, dirt, and *debris*. The first anxiety was to examine the structure, and the inspection was perfectly satisfactory, for nothing whatever had suffered from the discharge, and the durability of concrete even for real fortifications had become a subject for consideration. In this work upwards of 3,000 tons of concrete has been used, about half of which is below and half above the ground, the lower half being compounded of cement and Thames ballast, and the upper half of cement and furnace slag. The latter was prepared with great labour, owing to the difficulty of crushing the refuse metal, and it is believed that it would stand a fair cannonading as well as the famous Gozo coreline with which the Maltese works are constructed. The hydraulic lever at the Mediterranean forts will be furnished with an arrangement similar to that used in the experiments—an accumulation weighted up to 67 tons, with a 16in. ram and an 8ft. stroke. This can be raised by a steam sapper, or traction engine, in one minute, or 40 men can pump it, up by hand in seven minutes. The one round fired on Monday is but the first at a series of experiments of a similar character, and it will be some time before the gun leaves Woolwich for its final destination in one of the Mediterranean fortresses—*Times*.

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WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths, and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.
Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Our Stock of French Cambrics is now replete with new and pretty designs from Paris manufacturers' all fast colours and durable material.
Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A good assortment of best Wove Flannels and Silk and Wool Flannels are just to hand, all thoroughly shrunk and of sound and durable texture. The Silk and Wool fabric is specially adapted for hot weather wear.
Shirts, Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9., Silk and Wool, each Rs. 9-8.

SILK SHIRTS.

In this climate Silk Shirts will be found a great luxury. We have now a *fresh stock* of *new patterns*.
Shirts, Collars attached, each Rs. 12-8.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Longcloth Shirts with *fine* Linen Fronts and Cuffs, four fold, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.
Longcloth with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, for wearing under Uniform, per ½ doz. Rs. 24.
Collars *attached, four fold Linen*, per ½ doz., extra Rs. 3.

COLLARS.

All the *new leading* shapes of the *finest Linen* and *four fold*, Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7 per doz.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk	Rs. 18	Complete Suit.	
" Silk and Wool "	" 18-8	"	"
" Oxford Cloth "	" 11	"	"
" Zephyr Cloth	" 11	"	"
" Silk	" 25	"	"

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

PATTERNS AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ANDRÉ'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,
1880 PATTERN.
A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.
ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ANDRE & CO. have this year (1880) adapted to their "TERAI HATS" a perfect ventilator, which, by unscrewing, may be easily adjusted to either the single or double hat.

RECOMMENDATIONS from
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
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LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C. B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the name "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London," with the Royal Arm is in the lining.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders through out India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c.. &c.,

NOVELTIES IN SILVER PENCIL CASES.

The CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE Pencil case, Rs. 26.
The LOCKET Pencil case, Rs. 28.
The OLD BROWN Pencil case, Rs. 12.
The BEER BOTTLE Pencil case, Enamelled label, Bass or Alsopp, Rs. 37.
The OWL Pencil case, Rs. 12.
The GLADSTONE axe, Rs. 18.
The SODA-WATER BOTTLE Pencil case, Rs. 24.
The ASSEGAI Pencil case, a model in Silver of the formidable weapon, about 7 inches long; the blade answers for paper-knife, Rs. 16.
The FISH Pencil case, Rs. 15.
The BRASS-HEADED NAIL, The JUMPING MONKEY, LEVER KEY, BRAMAH KEY, CUP and BALL, The PEG TOP, in Gold and Silver, Rs. 45 and 22.
The CALENDAR in Gold and Silver, Rs. 45 and 13.
The SHIP'S LOG Pencil case, Rs. 25.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL CASES.

PENCIL CASES, GOLD.
Double action, plain, engraved, or fluted, to suspend from watch-chain, or for the pocket, Rs. 20 to Rs. 55.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES.
Gold, plain, engraved, or fluted, to suspend from watch-chain, or for the pocket, Rs. 25 to Rs. 80.

PENCIL CASES, GOLD.
Enamelled, or set with gems, for presentation, Rs. 70 to Rs. 140.

PENCIL CASES IN SILVER.
Plain, engraved, or fluted, to suspend from the watch-chain, or for the pocket. Rs. 6 to Rs. 16.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Next door to the National Bank.
September 29th, 1880.

TRADE MARK.—SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE.
DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED, A. D. 1862, BY R. D. LALOR, M. D.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is a Pure Solution of PHOSPHORUS, in combination with the Vegetable Alkoloids Quinine, Cyypripedin, Xanthoxylin, &c., prepared by a Chemical process known only to DR. LALOR, producing a remarkably Elegant and Pleasant Tasted Preparation, equal to the best Wines, perfectly free from Strychnia and all other Poisonously Active Drugs; superseding the numerous objectionable forms of Phosphorus Pills, Pitules, Oils, and other Nauseous Mixtures with which the Market has been flooded since the Phosphoric Treatment of Disease was first made public by Dr. R. D. Lalor, in 1862.
To Residents in India, China, and the Colonies, it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalizing Restorative.
This Phosphatic combination, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, is pronounced by the most eminent Members of the Medical profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the BLOOD, BRAIN, and NURVE SUBSTANCE; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree; by its being agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action. While retaining its wonderful properties, it acts as a Specific, surpassing all the known THERAPEUTIC AGENTS of the present age, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head or Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Indigestion and Liver Complaints, Flatulance, Nervous Fancies, Hypochondria, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Loss of Memory, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Deposits, &c., Ague, Spasms, Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Scrofula and Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of THE VITAL FORCES arising from whatever cause

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the Human structure in a suitable form the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the Brain, Spinal, Motory, and Nervous Systems, as a Nutritive Tonnic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic, entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive and Sluggish Disposition which many persons experience in all their action.

CAUTION.—The Name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is blown in the Glass of each Bottle, and the Genuine Phosphodyne is manufactured at and is obtainable only direct from DR. LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England. WHOLESALE and EXPORT HOUSES are Specially requested to NOTE this. Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. by all Export Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, and you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

PUBLIC NOTICE and WARNING to Medicine Vendors and the Public in Great Britain, India, China, and the Colonies.—DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is the only Medicine bearing the name PHOSPHODYNE that has the Sanction of the British Government, and for which Her Majesty's Registrar of "Trade Marks" has granted Whole-sale certificates to DR. LALOR ONLY. Therefore DR. LALOR'S is the only Legitimate and Genuine PHOSPHODYNE. BEWARE or Worthless Counterfeits that may emanate from Australia or America.

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THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS. WE BEG to INFORM LADIES and GENTLEMEN that we are prepared to supply servants, butlers, hamals, cooks, ayas, coachmen, sepoys, malees, office-clerks, &c. Those who are in WANT of THEM are requested to apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
33, Meadow Street. House and Estate Agents.

CINCHONA.

FOR SALE, an ESTATE in OOTACAMUND of 35 acres, partly planted in 1877-78-79, with TEA CINCHONA and GUMS. Price, Rs. 12,000. Seed estimated to give 15 lacs of "CINCHONA CONDIMINED" plants was sown this season in the nurseries and has germinated freely. Address
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THE FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Limited.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £ 500,000.
HEAD OFFICE, 158, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks, on almost every description of property, on favourable terms.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 5th October, 1880.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 13th and 14th instant, on account of the DASSARA HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1880.

THE ANGLO-IN